and insulation zone map and as further defined by counties or local governments within affected states, as applicable, in § 3280.504(b)(5) of the Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards in this chapter. The manufacturer may provide the heating/cooling information and insulation zone map on the home's data plate.

§ 3285.104 Moving manufactured home to location.

Refer to § 3285.902 for considerations related to moving the manufactured home to the site of installation.

§ 3285.105 Permits, other alterations, and on-site structures.

Refer to § 3285.903 for considerations related to permitting, other alterations, and on-site structures.

Subpart C—Site Preparation

§ 3285.201 Soil conditions.

To help prevent settling or sagging, the foundation must be constructed on firm, undisturbed soil or fill compacted to at least 90 percent of its maximum relative density. All organic material such as grass, roots, twigs, and wood scraps must be removed in areas where footings are to be placed. After removal of organic material, the home site must be graded or otherwise prepared to ensure adequate drainage, in accordance with § 3285.203.

§ 3285.202 Soil classifications and bearing capacity.

The soil classification and bearing capacity of the soil must be determined before the foundation is constructed and anchored. The soil classification and bearing capacity must be determined by one or more of the following methods, unless the soil bearing capacity is established as permitted in paragraph (f) of this section:

(a) *Soil tests.* Soil tests that are in accordance with generally accepted engineering practice; or

(b) *Soil records.* Soil records of the applicable LAHJ; or

(c) *Soil classifications and bearing capacities.* If the soil class or bearing capacity cannot be determined by test or soil records, but its type can be identified, the soil classification, allowable pressures, and torque values shown in Table to § 3285.202 may be used.

(d) A pocket penetrometer; or

(e) In lieu of determining the soil bearing capacity by use of the methods shown in the table, an allowable pressure of 1,500 psf may be used, unless the site-specific information requires the use of lower values based on soil classification and type.

(f) If the soil appears to be composed of peat, organic clays, or uncompacted fill, or appears to have unusual conditions, a registered professional geologist, registered professional engineer, or registered architect must determine the soil classification and maximum allowable soil bearing capacity.

TABLE TO § 3285.202

Soil classification		Soil description	Allowable soil bearing pressure (psf) [1]	Blow count ASTM D 1586–99	Torque probe [3] value [4] (inch-pounds)-
Classification number	ASTM D 2487–00 or D 2488–00 (incorporated by reference, see § 3285.4)				
1		Rock or hard pan	4000+		
2	GW, GP, SW, SP, GM, SM	Sandy gravel and gravel; very than dense and/orcemented sands;coursegravel/cobbles;preloaded silts,clays and coral.	2000	40+	More than 550.
3	GC, SC, ML, CL	Sand; silty sand; clayey sand; siltygravel; medium dense course sands; sandygravel; and very stiff silt, sand clays.	1500	24–39	351–550.
4A	CG, MH [2]	Loose to medium dense sands; firm to stiff clays and silts; alluvial fills.	1000	18–23	276–350.
4B	CH, MH [2]	Loose sands; firm clays; alluvial fills	1000	12–17	175–275.
5	OL, OH, PT	Uncompacted fill; peat; organic clays	Refer to 3285.202(e).	0–11	Less than 175.

Notes: